

Sept. 13, 1952

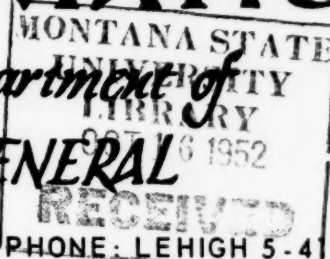
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"BRAZIL SUBMITS QUESTION OF THE AUSTRIAN TREATY TO THE FORUM OF WORLD OPINION" FOREIGN MINISTER GRUBER ANNOUNCES. On September 2, 1952, Austrian Foreign Minister Karl Gruber gave an interview over the Red-White-Red radio network, answering questions on the Austrian State Treaty. The following are a few of his statements: "The United States of Brazil has decided to submit the Austrian State Treaty question to the General Assembly of the United Nations under the heading of 'Appeal to the Signatories of the Moscow Declaration to Honor their Obligations toward Austria'." "This appeal," Dr. Gruber said, "does not infringe upon the legal competence of the four signatory powers to sign an Austrian State Treaty; its purpose is rather to mobilize the moral forces of the world on behalf of Austria. The appeal will not, therefore, be a demonstration against any one power, but a demonstration for the suffering Austrian people."

"The Brazilian Government has recognized that the patriotic spirit of the Austrian people and their desire for independence need the demonstrative support of world opinion. The Brazilian Government believes it is right to support Austria's policy, and the appeal to world opinion is being made in that spirit. We are very grateful for the fact that so important a nation as Brazil is taking such an active part in our national destiny."

When asked what results he expected from an appeal to the United Nations, Dr. Gruber replied: "A United Nations resolution in favor of Austria would primarily have to be regarded not only as a tactical move in line with the State Treaty policy, but also as an expression of international policy designed to forestall international acceptance of the unsatisfactory position of Austria, and to prevent the world from becoming reconciled to it."

"The man in the street in Austria should acquire the conviction that the independence of Austria will again be restored under all circumstances. Every Austrian should know that the permanent restoration of a free and independent Austria is part of the program of world policy. A United Nations resolution in favor of Austria would be equivalent to an appeal to international solidarity."

"The last Soviet note on the State Treaty is unsatisfactory from the Austrian point of view, because once again it raises questions which have no bearing whatsoever on the Austrian State Treaty. But we gladly admit that, in its tone and meritorious approach to the problem, the note represents a fundamental departure from previous diplomatic attitudes, which reflected only a complete negation of Austrian inter-

ests. The Austrian Government will carefully consider and weigh every possibility of resuming concrete negotiations. But the prerequisite for this — namely, that the goal be attained and that a favorable international atmosphere be established as a result — is evidence of good will indicating that such negotiations will not be used for propaganda purposes but for the purpose of arriving at a real solution. There have recently been a number of indications which may perhaps justify the hope that relations with the Soviet occupation power are improving. But we shall be prepared to greet the summer only if the first swallows are followed by other welcome migratory birds," Dr. Gruber concluded.

AUSTRIAN FINANCE MINISTER DR. KAMITZ IN NEW YORK. After having attended the Annual Meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Mexico City and after official conversations in Washington Dr. Reinhard Kamitz is to arrive in New York for a two days stay on September 17, 1952. He will attend a cocktail party given in his honor by the United States - Austrian Chamber of Commerce on September 17 and will have several discussions with leading bankers in town. On September 18 Dr. Kamitz will address a meeting of the National Foreign Trade Council at 2 p.m. at its headquarters at 111 Broadway, New York. The topic of his talk will be "Austria and the Integration of European Economy". On September 19 Dr. Kamitz will return to Austria by air.

ALLIED COUNCIL DISCUSSES SOVIET ACCUSATIONS AGAINST AUSTRIA. At its meeting of August 29, 1952, Lt. General V. Sviridov, the Soviet High Commissioner in Austria, read a fifteen-page-long statement accusing the Austrian Government of having systematically violated the Control Agreement and the decisions of the Allied Council with regard to the democratization of Austria.

In reply to this accusation, Sir Harold Caccia, the British High Commissioner, said that the Russian word "demokraticheski" had been translated by "democratic." In his opinion, however, a more proper translation would have been "communitic." He added that the present Austrian Government had been freely elected, and, in fact, had been recognized by all elements. "The Soviet element," he continued, "may be disappointed by the fact that only 5% of the Austrian electorate voted for the Communists, but the Allied Council, as such, had to adhere to the Control Agreement. One of its most urgent tasks is to help the freely elected Austrian Government to achieve complete control over mat-

ters pertaining to the Austrian State. It is not fitting that members of the Allied Council should engage in wholesale attacks on the Austrian Government."

The French High Commissioner, Jean Payart, asserted that General Sviridov's statement was nothing but an accusation against the Allied Council and against the Control Agreement.

Walter C. Dowling, U.S. Deputy High Commissioner, said: "The Soviet representative's statement serves but one purpose, namely, that it shows with heretofore unsurpassed clarity that the Soviets are complaining about the fact that the Austrian Government has not yet changed into a Communist regime, in spite of Soviet pressure. The Control Agreement is preventing the Soviet occupation authorities from resorting to arbitrary measures, such as would be necessary for the establishment of a dictatorship over the free Austrian nation. In view of this situation, I can give the Soviet authorities no better advice than to abandon these hopeless attempts to discredit the Austrian Government, and to join in the only essential task, namely, the completion of a State Treaty and the withdrawal of the occupation forces."

U.S. AMBASSADOR LLEWELLYN THOMPSON ASSUMES VIENNA POST. The new United States Ambassador to Austria, Llewellyn Thompson (see AUSTRIAN INFORMATION Bulletin V/15 of August 16, 1952) arrived in Austria on September 2, 1952. By virtue of his post he will also serve as U.S. High Commissioner. He had been with the American Embassy in Rome since 1950, with the rank of Minister. Upon his arrival in Austria he made the following statement:

"I am happy to come to Austria as the representative of the President of the United States, Harry S. Truman, and the American people. In the course of time I hope to become acquainted not only with the beautiful city of Vienna, but also with many of the other cities of Austria. I am particularly pleased at the prospect of working together with the Austrian Government and the Austrian people; for here I have the thankful task of working for peace to look forward to."

UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE MAURICE SCHUMANN VISITS AUSTRIA. On August 31st, Undersecretary of State Maurice Schumann of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs arrived in Vienna, where he was greeted by Foreign Minister Gruber and Ambassador Jean Payart. On the following day, Secretary Schumann saw President Koerner, Chancellor Figl, Vice Chancellor Schaerf and Foreign Minister Gruber.

On the occasion of an official reception on September 1st, Chancellor Figl made the following statement: "You can well understand how soothing it is for an oppressed people to hear a friendly voice from across the border. It is this feeling of compassion for our fate which has prompted the unflagging efforts of France's policy to ease Austria's lot and restore her freedom as soon as possible. But these efforts on the part of France are not based only on present experiences shared in common, but also on centuries of past friendship which has been nurtured by very close cultural relations. Please convey to your Government and people that Austria is proud of France's friendship and that we fully ap-

preciate her efforts to help us. We ask that you continue to extend this friendship to us in the future as well. We, in turn, shall continue imperturbably on the road which will lead to freedom."

In reply, M. Schumann said: "On behalf of my people I bring you a message of friendship and hope. My country has never wavered in the belief that no true and lasting peace is possible unless Austria assumes her rightful sovereign place among the nations of Europe. This is the right which belongs to the Austrian people and an urgent necessity for the future of Europe. Since 1947 we have left no stone unturned to achieve this end. Every time the ministers or their special deputies met, we were confident that an agreement would be reached on the basis of good will, and that Austria would be freed and a contribution made to the peace of the world. I should like to state that the French Government is by no means discouraged and that it will continue to press for the signing of the document (State Treaty -- Ed.), on the basis of which Austria's freedom and independence are to be restored and the Allied troops withdrawn from all four zones. By her moral strength and her political tact, Austria has shown herself worthy of the confidence and sympathy of her friends. It is my sincere wish that the freedom and independence of your country be assured, that its relations with France be strengthened and that your country be allowed to participate in the reconstruction of Europe. I thank you for your warm welcome, which has convinced me of the loyal friendship of our two peoples and of the fact that we subscribe to the same ideals."

DR. FIGL OPENS INNSBRUCK FAIR. The 20th Innsbruck Export and Sample Fair for 1952 was formally opened at the end of August by the Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Leopold Figl. In the presence of the French High Commissioner, a number of members of the Austrian Government and a large body of guests, Dr. Figl delivered the following remarks: "It is a particular pleasure for me to be privileged to open in person the third Innsbruck Fair since 1945 and the 20th since its founding. This year the Innsbruck Fair has more to offer than ever before. It marks a tremendous step forward in ability and achievement, in community spirit, in cooperation, and in mutual cooperative effort toward the unity of our economy, which is designed to assure full employment. In Austria many fairs are being held nowadays. Some say we are having too many. A people with this strength of will, with such diligence and such ability, who are waging a bitter struggle for its freedom, has a right to keep re-emphasizing its will for freedom. Being held as it is at the crossroads of the major routes of traffic and commerce between North and South and between East and West, the Innsbruck Fair has a special job to do: namely, to attract buyers from all neighboring lands, as well as from overseas, and thereby to make the tourist trade a blessing and a positive factor for the entire country."

BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER ANTHONY EDEN TO VISIT AUSTRIA. British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden has accepted an invitation from Chancellor Leopold Figl to visit Austria at the end of this month. Mr. Eden is expected to be in Austria from September 23 to 28.

FOREIGN MINISTER GRUBER REACHED IMPORTANT AGREEMENTS IN BRAZIL. The "Neue Wiener Tageszeitung" recently reported from Rio de Janeiro that during the course of his talks with officials of the Brazilian Government some weeks ago, Austrian Foreign Minister Karl Gruber had reached agreement on the principle of expanding Austro-Brazilian trade relations, as well as on a plan for the emigration of technical specialists and farmers from Austria to Brazil. The details of the agreement have not yet been made public.

AUSTRIAN PAPER AGAINST ACCEPTANCE OF ANY ECONOMIC OR POLITICAL LIABILITIES WHEN STATE TREATY IS SIGNED. The "Oberoesterreichische Nachrichten," an independent daily published in Linz, Upper Austria, recently printed the following editorial on the State Treaty question: "If the State Treaty is again to be discussed as a whole, then various questions on which agreement was already reached three years ago must also be reopened for discussion. In any case, there should be no question of any further negotiations without the direct participation of Austria. Should Austria actually be accepted as a member of the United Nations, then there can be no question of concluding a treaty about Austria without the latter's direct participation in the negotiations, for it is inherent in the freedom and sovereignty of every nation that it have a voice in all matters which affect it. Had a State Treaty been concluded five or six years ago, a situation would have been established in Europe which would have satisfied all parties. At that time we would have been happy to take any State Treaty. Today, however, we shall examine the goods very carefully. This is realistic talk. We want to do away with the occupation, but not at any price. We do not want to take upon ourselves either economic burdens or political liabilities. But in the meantime we want to point an accusing finger in every forum of the world against this injustice of maintaining a liberated country under such pressure."

MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR HELMER SEES NO CHANCE OF RUSSIANS WITHDRAWING FROM AIRFIELDS OR RETURNING REQUISITIONED BUILDINGS. On the occasion of the recent release of a number of military barracks by the British occupation authorities and the Communist protest demonstration which followed, Austrian Minister of the Interior Oskar Helmer made the following statement: "All the major airfields in the Soviet zone, such as those at Aspern, Voeslau, Wiener Neustadt etc., are still occupied. Why are not the large and roomy Theresianum in Vienna, the Trost-, the Albrechts- and Stammersdorf artillery barracks or the Klosterneuburg barracks released? All these large and roomy buildings could be converted into much needed housing. In Moedling, Traiskirchen and Fischau, there are schools which are still under requisition; in Wiener Neustadt two large barracks and in St. Poelten four barracks and the municipal halls are likewise still occupied. Moreover, tuberculosis convalescence centers, old-age and children's homes and other similar institutions are also unavailable for their original purpose. If the occupation powers remain in the country so long, they should erect their own buildings, so that the public and private buildings they now occupy can be returned to the population."

RUSSIANS LIVE UP TO AGREEMENT ALLOWING AUSTRIANS CONVICTED BY THEIR MILITARY COURTS TO SERVE SENTENCE UNDER AUSTRIAN JURISDICTION. Recently the Soviet occupation authorities had announced (see AUSTRIAN INFORMATION bulletin Vol. V, No. 12 of June 21, 1952) that Austrians convicted by Russian military courts would be allowed to serve their sentence in Austrian jails. The Socialist News Service now reports that the first three Austrians convicted by a Russian military court since the announcement was made have been transferred to the Stein Prison (in Lower Austria) to serve out their sentence. No reasons were given for the arrest of these individuals. Austrians who have been convicted by a British or an American military court may be proposed for an amnesty by the Austrian Ministry of Justice, but the French and Russian authorities have not yet agreed to such a concession.

GOVERNOR GLEISSNER STRESSES UNITY OF AUSTRIAN CONFEDERACY. At the end of August, Governor Heinrich Gleissner of Upper Austria spoke at the Austrian College Forum in Alpbach as part of the discussion series on European problems. His talk was entitled: "The spiritual and political unity of the Austrian Federal States."

"The Austria of pre-World War I is the subject of a belated vindication, and there is satisfaction in the fact that its dismemberment has now been recognized as having been a mistake which has brought misfortune upon Europe. No better element of order has been established in the Danube area, which has been left as a vacuum in which all the storms were able to exhaust their fury. The new Austria regards itself as the exponent of an idea, and as charged with a mission. It knows that Europe needs a new supra-national order, in which all nations will join in freedom and mutual respect. The Austrian people believe that they have something useful to contribute toward this goal, as a result of the rich experience they have acquired in the administration of various nationalities. Austria is fully cognizant of her function as an equalizing and mediating force in the Danube area. The partition of Europe into East and West can be overcome only by peaceful understanding, for any act of force would plunge Europe and Austria into a fate such as has been visited upon Korea. Without a free Austria there can be no peaceful Europe, and without a free Europe there can be no peaceful world. It is because Austria is engaged in the defense of peace and freedom in the face of a deadly danger that the political and spiritual unity of all her federal states is so markedly and demonstrably evident. Thus, the Austrian people of today have again become fully conscious of the principle of a unified state which guided them in former centuries."

AUSTRIAN PROBLEM AIRED AT THE CONGRESS OF THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION. The 41st Congress of the Interparliamentary Union was opened in Bern at the end of August. In the course of the general debate, the head of the Austrian delegation Deputy Eduard Ludwig made the following statement: "It is a ridiculous insinuation to connect the Austrian State Treaty with the problem of Trieste. When we see the solicitude with which the Soviet Union is cham-

pioneering the unhampered exercise of the Austrian people's democratic rights, on the one hand, and the fact that it is demanding the withdrawal of the short treaty on the basis of these vague arguments, on the other, one cannot help but have misgivings about the fundamental principles of international behavior. In any case, Austria's domestic and foreign policy has always been in the service of peace."

ISRAEL WILL NOT CLAIM REPARATIONS FROM AUSTRIA.

An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman recently announced that Israel will not demand reparations from Austria, although she would reserve the right to claim compensation for unclaimed Jewish property in Austria and for the losses suffered by Austrian Jews. Israel regards Germany as responsible for the crimes which were committed in Austria after the so-called "Anschluss".

MINISTER BOECK-GREISSAU VISITS TURKEY. On August 21, in the presence of Turkish Minister of Trade Gureli, Austria's Minister of Trade, Dr. Boeck-Greissau, formally opened the Austrian Pavilion at the Izmir Fair. In their speeches, both ministers stressed the great possibilities for an intensification of trade between the two countries.

AUSTRIAN TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

On September 1st, an Austrian trade delegation left for South America. The group will first hold talks in Havana, Cuba, with a view to perfecting a customs agreement which would establish profitable outlets for Austrian finished products. Then, the group will go to Rio de Janeiro, where negotiations will be conducted with Brazilian officials for the conclusion of a new commodity exchange agreement. The Austrian delegation will stress particularly the necessity for the granting of import permits and for their more rapid and simplified handling on the part of the Brazilian Government. At the end of September, the trade group will negotiate a most-favored-nation agreement with the Government of Uruguay. Later, the delegation will travel to Buenos Aires to take part in the negotiations already in progress, for a new commodity exchange agreement with Argentina. In Argentina, Austrian efforts are directed at the elimination of certain technical difficulties in connection with the granting of import permits for Austrian goods. An attempt will be made to conclude a trade agreement favorable to Austria's export industry, to settle the balance of payments question and to assure Austria the imports she needs, especially of agricultural items. The delegation will return to Vienna during the latter part of October.

AUSTRIA SIGNS CIVIL AVIATION AGREEMENT WITH YUGOSLAVIA.

In August an Austrian and a Yugoslav delegation negotiated a civil aviation agreement between the two countries. The talks, which were held in an atmosphere of very friendly understanding, led to the initialing of the agreement, which is expected to intensify air traffic between Austria and Yugoslavia.

ECONOMIST SAYS AUSTRIA MUST INCREASE HER EXPORTS.

At the end of August, C.E. Meyer, Chief of the M.E.C., published an article in the "Austrian Economist" in which he pointed out that the Austrian economy could really be proud of its accomplishments in overcoming the chaotic conditions which have been prevailing since 1945. He added that the success of the Austrian export program depended on whether the country could retain and strengthen its economic stability. "Austria must find markets abroad for her specific export goods, especially in hard currency countries. Before the war, the countries of Eastern Europe represented an important market for Austrian exports. But in the postwar period Austria soon learned that the satellite states were not prepared to meet their delivery commitments under the existing trade agreements. If trade with the East does not improve, Austria will be forced to find, cultivate and exploit other foreign markets."

AUSTRIAN PRODUCTIVE LAND ESTIMATED AT 8,130,000 HECTARES.

The Austrian Central Office of Statistics at the end of August published the results of the 1951 farm census. In addition to extensive soil and crop data, the official figures indicate that in 1951 Austria's productive land amounted to 8,130,000 hectares (1 hectare = 2.47 acres), as compared to 8,270,000 hectares in 1950 and 8,380,000 hectares in 1937. In 1951 there were 1,640,000 hectares of arable land, as compared with 1,750,000 hectares in 1950. The overall area being exploited agriculturally decreased from 4,170,000 hectares in 1950 to 4,080,000 hectares in 1951. Forest land under exploitation dropped from 3,050,000 hectares to 2,980,000 hectares. Land devoted to sugar-beet production, however, increased by 32.1%, reaching 96% of the 1937 area. A noteworthy development has been the marked increase in the per-hectare-yield as compared to the annual average for the years 1926 to 1935. For wheat the increase was 15%, for rye 11%, for winter crops of grain 23%, for barley 9%, for oats 6%, for corn 17% and for sugar beets 9%.

AUSTRIA TO SUPPLY EUROPE WITH POWER. At the congress of the Union for the Coordination of the Production and Transmission of Electric Power (UCPTE) to be held in Rome on September 17, 1952, Austria will endeavor to work with the other countries of Europe toward the goal of an all-European electric power system, according to a recent report in the "Wiener Tageszeitung". First and foremost, Austria plans to construct a giant power station in Eastern Tyrol, which will feed a large supply of current to Italy. Austria's main problem in connection with electric power export is a lack of high-tension lines capable of carrying enough load. Most Austrian high-tension lines will only carry 110KV, and the weaker the line, the greater the loss of current over long stretches. Their second big project, the Oetzal Project in Western Tyrol, will provide power for Western Germany in the same manner as the power project on the river Inn, the construction of which was launched in 1951, and the Danube project at Jochenstein, work on which is to start in October of this year. The supplying of current to Western Germany will make it possible for the German power stations on the French border to relay current to France. The Benelux countries are showing an equally keen interest in current from Western Germany.

AUSTRIAN PAPER INDUSTRY PRODUCES 126,851 TONS OF PAPER IN FIRST HALF OF 1952.

The total output of the Austrian paper industry during the first six months of 1952 was 126,851 tons of paper, or 109% of the 1937 output. Of this amount, 68,101 tons were supplied to the domestic market, representing 139% of the 1937 domestic requirements. In comparison with pre-war years, the proportion between export and domestic consumption has undergone a considerable change. Whereas before the war 46% of the output was sold on the home market, the corresponding quantity in 1952 was 57%. Accordingly, the annual per capita quota of paper consumption in Austria rose from 14.7 kg. of paper and 4.7 kg. of cardboard to 21.6 kg. of paper and 7.6 kg. of cardboard for the first half of 1952.

AUSTRIA'S MACHINE, STEEL AND IRON OUTPUT REFLECTS POSSIBILITY OF PRODUCTION INCREASE.

During the first six months of 1952, the output of Austria's machine, steel and iron construction industry continued to increase. The value of the average monthly production for the corresponding period of 1951 (213,000,000 schillings) rose to 257,000,000 schillings in January 1952, and to a maximum of 303,000,000 in April 1952. Average monthly value in May 1952 (294,000,000) is only slightly below the maximum. As regards quantity, the production of Austria's machine, steel and iron construction industry is also increasing. While in 1951 the average monthly output was 15,287 tons, production in April 1952 totalled 17,107 tons. As the present output corresponds to a 70-80% utilisation of the production capacity, output could be further increased if a sufficient supply of rolling steel were available.

59,723 TONS OF COPPER PRODUCED DURING FIRST HALF OF 1952.

The output of Austria's copper mines during the first half of 1952 was 59,723 tons. Compared with an output of 38,451 tons for the same period in 1951, this represents an increase of 55.32% (21,272 tons).

1000 EXHIBITORS AT INNSBRUCK FAIR.

A total of 1059 firms (546 foreign and 513 Austrian companies) took part in this year's Innsbruck Fair, which opened on August 21st. Of the Austrian companies, 304 were from the Tyrol and 144 from Vienna. The largest group of foreign exhibitors was the one from Germany, with 280 participants, followed by Italy with 190. France and Belgium were represented by 29 and 18 companies, respectively. This year was the first time that a special sports and tourism fair was held in conjunction with the general trade and sample fair. Last year, the number of exhibitors was 924, of which 364 were foreign companies. The gross amount of business transacted was 120,000,000 schillings.

GRAZ FAIR TO OFFER VISITORS NEW ATTRACTIONS.

The 1952 Graz Fall Fair (to be held from September 27 to October 5), the ninth since the end of World War II, will offer visitors a number of new attractions. A tremendous amusement park will house an agricultural exhibition, a stock-yard, and displays of farm machinery and implements. Exhibitors will have ample space to erect their own pavilions, and the

added facilities will assure a certain degree of industrial grouping. The fair will be truly international in character: it will feature German wood-working machines; and German, French, Swedish and Austrian machine tools, office machines and toys. Morocco will present a display of its farm products. Italy will offer textiles, coffee-making and bar equipment, farm products and wines. In addition, visitors will also see fruits and vegetables, chemical products, raw materials, wood products and handicrafts from Yugoslavia.

680,000 AUSTRIANS NOW RECEIVING SOME FORM OF PENSION.

According to the latest figures released by the Austrian social security authorities in July, 679,018 Austrians are now receiving some form of pension from one of the many pension funds operating in the country. Of these, 325,400 individuals are receiving disability pension and 68,300 an old-age pension; moreover, pensions are being paid out to 167,500 widows and 117,800 orphans. The largest group of people receiving pensions in Austria today consists of workers; the second largest group are office employees; the third are beneficiaries of accident insurance; and the last are those who draw a pension from the mine workers' insurance fund. Parliamentary decisions governing the payment of pensions were reflected in substantial pension increases which went into effect on January 1, 1948. These increases were: for workers, 98%; for the professionally disabled, 91%; for widows, 138%; and for orphans, 150%. In only one group, that of old-age pensions, was there a decrease (of 17%).

5,700,000 OVERNIGHT ACCOMMODATIONS BOOKED BY FOREIGN VISITORS IN AUSTRIA IN 1951.

In 1951, 9,700,000 passengers were transported by aerial cableway, cable chair and towing lifts in Austria. Private bus lines carried 108,000,000 passengers, and steamship companies 1,600,000. In 1951, 16,600,000 overnight accommodations were booked, 5,700,000 of them by foreign visitors. Austria's balance of payments in tourist traffic for 1951 showed assets of 943,800,000 schillings in 1951, as against liabilities of 386,700,000, i.e. a surplus of 557,100,000 schillings. The hotels, inns, nursing homes and spa hotels in Austria have available a total of 172,000 beds. Nine cable car services and 133 chair and towing lifts are in operation at the present time.

CULTURE AND SCIENCE

PRESIDENT KOERNER OPENS INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY.

On September 1st, President Koerner of Austria formally opened the 4th International Congress of Anthropology and Ethnology at the University of Vienna. In his opening speech to the nine hundred scientists from all over the world who attended, Dr. Koerner said: "Ethnologists have always been aware of the Austrian people's unchangeable frame of mind with regard to peace and world understanding. They were never prepared to make the Austrian nation responsible for the dismal deeds into which it was forced by brute force and against the will and better judgement of the overwhelming majority of the

people. Ethnology and anthropology are pure sciences which today are beyond the scope of unscrupulous abuse on the part of a perverted policy. The false principles of so-called racial research, which were pressed into service only to instigate racial hatred and serve the egocentric arrogance of a small group bent on conquest, have been locked up in the junk closet of human aberrations. It will now again be your task to make your valuable contributions to international understanding, to explore the nature of mankind and to respect the individual modes of life of the various peoples on this earth. The schism in world politics is responsible for the fact that our people are still deprived of the freedom which they have long earned not only by their scientific and cultural achievements, but also by their patience, moderation and adherence to peace. May your congress bring the nations of the world closer together, and serve to maintain and strengthen the peace which all of us so ardently desire."

I.S.M.U.N. CONGRESS OPENED IN INNSBRUCK. On behalf of the Tyrol State Government, Deputy Governor Josef A. Mayr of the Tyrol formally greeted the participants in the annual congress of the International Student Movement for the United Nations at the end of August. The I.S.M.U.N. is the association of university students who are members of the League for the United Nations, and the universities of nineteen countries are represented in it. The Congress lasted for eight days.

VIENNA ACADEMY OF MEDICINE OFFERS POSTGRADUATE TRAINING. The Academy of Medicine in Vienna has announced that it now offers postgraduate training for doctors. After at least one year of postgraduate work and after having successfully passed the required examinations, candidates are given a "diploma." After two years of regular postgraduate work and the successful completion of examinations, candidates will be awarded a degree as "member" of the Academy. Medical doctors with at least ten years practical postgraduate work to their credit may become "Fellows of the Vienna Academy of Medicine". A simple diploma may

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be obtained in 13 fields, including psychiatry, dentistry, pathology, radiology, dermatology and obstetrics. A diploma of membership is given in 10 fields, including accident surgery (Unfallschirurgie), neurosurgery, internal Medicine and chest surgery. Candidates will be introduced to the chief of one of the clinics, or to the chief of an Institute of their elected specialty. They may also be accepted by the director of a hospital department, providing the latter is a member of the Medical Faculty of Vienna. At the clinics or hospital departments, the candidates will do routine work under the supervision of a professor; in addition to their clinical work regular attendance of lectures in anatomy, physiology, biochemistry, pharmacology and pathology is compulsory. The monthly tuition fee is \$28.00 and applications should be addressed to the "Wiener Medizinische Akademie", Wien IX., Alserstrasse 4.

VIENNESE PRELATE APPOINTED RECTOR OF THE "ANIMA" FOUNDATION. Following the resignation of the rector of the "Santa Maria dell'Anima" Catholic Foundation in Rome, Pope Pius XII has appointed Dr. Jakob Weinbacher, Vicar General of the Vienna Archdiocese, to the vacant post. Dr. Weinbacher is a native of Vienna and has been Vicar General since March 1950.

SALZBURG FESTIVAL PRESENTS NEW PROBLEMS TO STAGE DIRECTOR. In a recent speech, Oscar F. Schuh, stage director for "Don Pasquale" and "The Magic Flute" at the Salzburg Festival, discussed the special problems presented by the operatic theatre within the framework of the festival. "The urgent task before the director today is not the search for new dramatic forms, but the revaluation of the old forms for their spiritual content. Side by side with this, we must continue to accord modern opera its rightful place at Salzburg, as we have been doing since 1947 with the production of "Danton's Death", as well as the inclusion of other contemporary works."

GOTTFRIED EINEM'S "DER PROZESS" SCHEDULED FOR 1953 SALZBURG FESTIVAL. The Salzburg Festival Committee recently decided to include the world premiere of Gottfried Einem's opera "Der Prozess" (The Trial), based on the famous novel by Franz Kafka, in the 1953 Festival program. The work is to be produced by Oskar F. Schuh, with stage settings by Caspar Neher. This will be the second opera by Gottfried Einem to have its premiere in Salzburg, where his first opera "Danton's Tod" was produced in 1947. A new ballet, "Pas de coeur", by the same composer, with choreography by Tatanya Gsovsky, was performed for the first time in Munich recently and achieved great success.

GERSHWIN OPERA GIVEN IN VIENNA IN SEPTEMBER. The opera "Porgy and Bess" by George Gershwin will be performed at the Vienna State Opera by a Negro company from the South of the United States between September 6 and 11. The proceeds will go to replenish the Vienna State theaters' stock of costumes which was badly depleted during the war.

SALZBURG PUPPET SHOWS TO BE TELEVISED IN U.S. The Salzburg Puppet Theater recently opened its Salzburg season with "Bastien and Bastienna" by Mozart; "The Dying Swan," a puppet opera based on Anna Pavlovna's famous dance; "Concert at Schoenbrunn," an episode from Mozart's life; and "Dr. Faustus," a 16th century puppet play. A number of short color films featuring the Salzburg Puppet Theater were recently completed for television programs in the United States.

AUGUSTINERKIRCHE IN VIENNA CELEBRATES 625TH ANNIVERSARY. At the end of August the Convent of St. Augustine celebrated the 625th anniversary of the Augustinerkirche. This church was founded by Duke Friedrich dem Schoenen, who invited the Augustinian hermits to Vienna in 1327. The order has been in existence since the 13th century. The Augustinerkirche had for centuries been the church of the Imperial Court in Vienna. It is especially famous for the Imperial Tomb and the St. George Chapel.

HISTORIC FOUNTAIN RETURNED TO VIENNA. The so-called "Ister-Brunnen", a beautiful early 19th century fountain which had been removed to a safe place during the last war, is now being re-erected in the courtyard of the Lower Austrian Diet in Vienna. It was from a scaffold erected around this fountain that the leaders of the Revolution of 1848 had made speeches marking the beginning of the popular uprising in Austria.

KOKOSCHKA EXHIBITION AND SEMINAR IN SALZBURG. Oskar Kokoschka plans to present a comprehensive exhibition of his works in Salzburg in 1953. He also hopes that his plans for a painters' seminar, to be held in the Hohen-salzburg Fortress in Salzburg, will materialize next summer.

WORKS BY ANTON ROMAKO, EARLY AUSTRIAN EXPRESSIONIST, EXHIBITED IN VIENNA. The works of Anton Romako, a solitary figure among Austrian painters, were recently exhibited at the "Oesterreichische Galerie", the Vienna museum dedicated exclusively to collecting and showing works by Austrian artists. Romako is justly called one of Austria's most interesting and least appreciated artists. Most of his pictures are presently in private collections in Austria and Great Britain. Anton Romako (1832 - 1889) created a style in which he evolved a synthesis between the contradictory trends of Impressionism, the art of maximum visibility, and the other contemporary techniques which were designed to convey varied and manifold sentiments. Digressing from the trends of his time, he turned to the style of irony and extreme realism, and his charming portraits reveal nothing of the self satisfaction and balance usually attributed to that era. Through the use of different techniques in the same picture, Romako creates a kind of tension which is unique for the art of that period. His work has therefore been described as "early Expressionism", and as a forerunner of the style of Oscar Kokoschka (around 1910), one of the founders of "Expressionism". Many of his paintings show a peculiarly sharp contrast between darkest shades and bright reflections.

MODERN ART GALLERY OPENED AT SALZBURG. The modern art gallery "Kunst der Gegenwart" in Salzburg opened its first exhibition called "Internationale Graphik" (International Graphic Art) at the Salzburg Kuenstlerhaus at the end of July. Thirteen art collections and museums in the United States, among them the Museum of Modern Art of New York, the Museum of Fine Art of Boston, and the Baltimore Museum of Art; the Galeria d'arte del Naviglio of Milan, La Gravure and the Guilde internationale de la Gravure of Paris and Geneva, as well as numerous other art societies and private collectors have contributed a total of 250 works by close to 200 different artists, including etchings by Marc Chagall, Pablo Picasso, Georges Rouault, and lithographs and pen-and-ink drawings by the Austrian artists Alfred Kubin, Oskar Kokoschka and Anton Steinhardt. In the fall the modern gallery "Kunst der Gegenwart" will stage an exhibition in Vienna.

AUSTRIAN ARTIST HONORED IN FLORIDA. The Austrian painter Irene Hoelzer-Weinek was recently awarded the "Blue Ribbon" at the International Art Exhibition in Florida. In 1951 an exhibition of Miss Hoelzer-Weinek's works was arranged by the City of Vienna which had awarded her the Prize of the City of Vienna in 1931.

VIENNA SINGING ACADEMY FETED IN VENICE. The Vienna Singing Academy, which is the chorus of the Concert House Society, was recently chosen by the committee of the Venice Biennale to take part in the international program to be held on September 17th, in which they will present a concert of modern choral works. Among the works to be presented will be the "Cantata Profana", by Bela Bartok, a choral work by Anton Webern, and also a cantata by Schoenberg. The number of participating members of the Singing Academy to go to Venice will be approximately seventy. Their concerts will be under the direction of Hans Rosbaud.

FOUR AUSTRIAN MUSICIANS INVITED TO TEACH AND PLAY IN TOKYO. Dr. Kurt Woess, formerly conductor of the Vienna "Tonkuenstler" Orchestra and now General Music Director in Tokyo, recently invited four Austrian musicians to Japan as members of the symphony orchestra. The four artists will also appear as soloists in chamber music concerts and will teach at the Academy of Music. Two of them won first prizes in the 1951 Competition for Wind Instruments.

VIENNESE ARTISTS IN NEW YORK. Next season, Hilde Gueden of the Vienna State Opera will sing six opera roles at the Metropolitan Opera in New York, among them "Mimi" in Puccini's "La Boheme" and the part of Ann in the first performance of Stravinsky's opera "The Rake's Progress". Erich Kunz of the Vienna State Opera will be heard in Mozart's "Don Giovanni" and Wagner's "Meistersinger von Nuernberg" at the Metropolitan Opera in New York, in October, November and December. The young Viennese pianist, Friedrich Gulda, who is presently touring Central America, has been booked for two concerts with the New York Philharmonic next season; he will play the G Major Concerto by Beethoven and the Third Piano Concerto by Serge Prokofiev. In the same series of concerts, the Viennese pianist P. Badura-Skoda will play Mozart's Piano Concerto in B Major.

VIENNESE DANCERS ACCLAIMED ABROAD. The Vienna State Opera Ballet, which is presently touring Sweden, has received widespread acclaim from both the public and the press. Another very successful tour is that of the Vienna solo dancer Rosalia Chladek now appearing in Western Germany with her own company. Her dances are based on music by Muffat and Schumann, and on poems by American Negroes.

VIENNESE EXPERIMENTAL THEATERS OPEN NEW SEASON. The "Theater der Courage", oldest of Vienna's Avant-Garde theaters, plans to open its new season with the play "Die Neuberin" by Guenther Weissenborn. The play deals with the life of the "Neuberin", Friederike Karoline Neuber (1697-1760), a German actress and a theatrical impresario.

who played a decisive part in raising the German theater to a higher artistic and literary level. In October, the same theater will give the first German-language performance of the comedy, "Einer", by the young Swedish dramatist Rune Ruhnbro. The "Theater am Parkring", another Viennese experimental group which performed at Erlangen during the 4th International Theater Festival at the end of July and subsequently in Nuremberg, met with so much success that it has been invited to give performances at several other theaters in Western Germany.

YOUNG CATHOLIC ACTORS FORM NEW THEATRE GROUP.

In view of the fact that there has been no Catholic theatre group in Vienna since the St. Stephen's Players were dissolved, a group of young actors have banded together to bring a new such group into existence. The new group will be given stage facilities in Vienna's "Palais Esterhazy". It is their intention to use the American "producer system", whereby there is no fixed cast but instead, a new cast is assembled every time a new play is staged.

CARL ZUCKMAYER WRITES SCENARIO FOR VIENNESE FILM.

The Austrian playwright Carl Zuckmayer, has declared his intention of adapting one of his most recent short stories, "Engele von Loewen", as a film scenario, which he is going to place at the disposal of Dillenz Productions in Vienna. The story centers about a romance during the First World War. A personal public reading of this short story in Vienna, prior to its publication, met with great favor.

EDUCATIONAL FILMS IN AUSTRIAN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

There have been more than 300,000 showings of educational films in Austria's public schools during the 1951-2 academic year. The Federal Center for slides and educational films, which is headed by Professor Adolf Hübl, an internationally known expert on educational films, had a stock of 1,200 film projectors in 1945. Today the Center owns 2,660 film projectors, as well as 1,200 projectors for its 250,000 new slides. With its 97 Provincial and local branches, the Center makes available some 32,000 school films on 400 different topics. Since 1945 the parent-teacher associations in Austria have collected about 3,000,000 schillings for the purchase of film projectors.

PALEONTOLOGISTS INVESTIGATE HIGHEST EUROPEAN CAVE IN AUSTRIA.

The scientific investigations at the "Salzofenhöhle" in the Totes Gebirge of Western Styria will be resumed in September. Situated at some 6,200 ft. above sea level this cave is the highest in Europe. The new expedition will be headed by Professor Kurt Ehrenberg and will include a number of Viennese paleontologists. Last year, vestiges of human activity were discovered in the "Salzofenhöhle", including a jawbone of a cave-bear and stone utensils partly made of material otherwise unknown in that region. The main object of the new expedition will be to determine the date of these finds. It is assumed that they date back to the Riess-Wurm interglacial period, indicating that they would be between 40,000 and 50,000 years old.

AUSTRIAN INFORMATION

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